

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1827.

[NO. 136.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy Mountain, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a well supplied Ice-House, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the Mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of Stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.
Wilkesboro', N. C. April 22, 1827.—8135.

Watches & Jewellery.

THOMAS TROTTER & CO.



TAKES this method to inform the public, that they have opened a shop in Charlotte, in the house lately occupied by Doct. Samuel Henderson, on the north side of the Court-House, where they are well prepared to repair all kinds of

Watches & Clocks,

at the shortest notice. They hope, by a constant attention to business, to merit the public patronage. They have on hand and for sale, the following articles:—

Gentlemen's gold patent lever Watches;
Ladies' do. do. do.
Silver lever and plain do.
Chains, Seals and Keys, Slides and Rings;
Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings;
Silver Table and Tea Spoons;
Soup Ladles and Sugar Tongs;
Silver Spectacles, green and white, to suit all ages;
Military Buttons, Lace and Epauettes;
Ladies' Work Boxes and Reticules;
Bags and Claspings; Thimbles, &c. &c. &c.
17*

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by 1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT L. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Apprentices.

WANTED, at this Office, two boys, 15 or 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Printing Business.

Notice.

WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, by order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, one negro man named Edward, who was committed to the jail of the county twelve months ago, and said he belonged to one Johnson, a trader in negroes. Said fellow is of middle stature, tolerably stout built, and light color, and is now to be sold according to act of Assembly, to use of the county and satisfaction of jail fees, &c.

J. W. HAMILTON, Sheriff.
Concord, April 16, 1827. 3mt40

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By HENRY REEFER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Constable's Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, in contemplation of his removal to another state, offers for sale the farm, whereon he now resides, 3 miles from the village of Charlotte, and containing about 900 acres, equal in fertility of soil, to any body of land within the county. On the above tract there is a two story dwelling-house, and other improvements; a sufficiency of land open for the employment of between 20 and 30 hands, a great proportion of which land has been cleared within a few years.

Terms will be accommodating, and made known by application to the subscriber.
WM. J. POLK.
Mecklenburg Co. May 29, 1827.—4136

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in settings, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c.
Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

New Firm.

THE subscribers have entered into copartnership under the firm of SMITH & BOYD. They have just received a fresh stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Also, an extensive assortment of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

suitable for Physicians, and family purposes; all of which articles are now offered for sale, at a short profit, for Cash.

SMITH & BOYD.
N. B. They have also on hand a considerable quantity of PAINTS.
May 25, 1827.—32

Last Notice.

I AGAIN request all who stand indebted to me for Goods purchased, to come forward and pay up. It is utterly out of the question for me to give any longer indulgence. I will not give it.
J. D. BOYD.
May 25, 1827.—32

DOCTORS

Thos. I. Johnson & Thos. Harris,

HAVING associated in the practice of MEDICINE, respectfully tender their services, to the several departments of their profession, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country. They can at all times be found, at their newly established shop, on the lot formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Henderson, two hundred yards south of the Court-House, except when professionally engaged. They are in daily expectation of a fresh and genuine assortment of Medicine from Philadelphia and New York.

For Sale.

I WILL sell on a credit of 12 or 18 months, the plantation on which I live. The soil is well adapted to the common products of the country. There is a comfortable dwelling-house, with the necessary out houses. For more particular terms, apply to the subscriber.
DR. CYRUS A. ALEXANDER.
3135r

Strayed Away

FROM the subscriber, some time in the latter part of April last, a small sorrel Horse; no particular mark is recollected on him—Any person taking up said horse, and giving me information of the same, will receive the thanks of the owner, and all reasonable expenses paid.
JOSEPH PRITCHARD.
Charlotte, June 8, 1827.—3136

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, two miles from Charlotte, a negro man named HANNIBAL, who is in the habit of changing his name and the name of his master. He is about six feet high, of dark mulatto complexion, a little cross-eyed, bushy hair, and downcast countenance; has the scars of a little nick or slit near the middle of the outside rim of each ear; a scar on his cheek bone, occasioned by a bullet shot at him near Jonesborough, Tennessee; a large scar near the middle of his breast, and many on his back and thighs. He has very large feet, and the big toes longer and more prominent than the rest. The above reward, and more, if necessary, will be paid to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber or the overseer at the above mentioned place.
ADAM A. SPRINGS.
May 22, 1827.—4136

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, some time in April last, my negro boy SAM, between 18 and 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, active, and walks very erect, with a considerable swell in his breast. Any person who will apprehend said boy and deliver him to me, or secure him in some jail or otherwise, and give me information thereof, shall be reasonably rewarded, and all necessary expenses paid.
WILLIAM LEES, sen.
Charlotte, N. C. May 31, 1827.—3135

FROM THE BOSTON MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC PROCESSION.

I saw a band of brothers move,
With slow and solemn tread;
Their hearts were join'd by ties of love,
In charity were wed;
And types of light's illumin'd ray
Shone on the path they trod;
And in the midst wide open lay
The gospel of our God.

I ask'd a man of four score years,
Why after them he ran,
He said—and melted into tears—
"They fed the poor old man!"
He said—"I once was sick and sad,
My limbs were racked with pain,
They came—they comforted—and clad—
The old man rose again."

I ask'd a weeping widow, why
She followed those before;
She said—and wiped her weeping eye—
"They came unto my door;
They came when all the world beside
Had turned from me and fled,
They came my wants and woes to hide,
They gave my children bread."

And such, I said, is Masonry;
Virtue and love are twins;
And that bless'd grace of charity,
Hides multitudes of sins;
Freemasonry, like woman's love,
Is taught by private rules;
So deep, that should it public prove,
It would be sport for fools.

The Editor of the National Gazette, speaking of the proposed publication of Gen. Washington's Private Papers, says:—"Let no one hereafter represent or consider Washington merely as a military personage: he was a practical Statesman before he became President, directly qualified by his habits of thought, composition, and arrangement, for the business of the Cabinet. When his correspondence shall be published, it will be more and more manifest that 'the choice of him, as Chief Magistrate of the Union, is not to be cited as an example to justify, or extenuate the preference of a military character for that office.'"

From the National Journal.

The damning sin of the present Administration seems to be that they will stubbornly persist in going right. So popular is their policy, so consistent and so consonant to the public interests, so completely in accordance with the views of all unprejudiced minds, that there is nothing to justify opposition. Those, therefore, who are determined to oppose, right or wrong, are reduced to the most desperate expedients. Invention must submit to heavy taxation to supply the deficiency in fact. Things must appear, not as they are, but as these Oppositionists would desire them to be. The Colonial Trade therefore is represented as having been thrown away by the ignorance or weakness of the Administration, when a proper examination of the subject must convince every one that the Administration has pursued consistently the course which our honor and our interests pointed out, requiring only an equitable reciprocity of privileges, and defending our navigation interests against the restrictive policy of Great Britain. The Woollen Bill is described as an attempt to restrain one branch of industry for the advantage of another, and to impose a partial taxation, when, in point of fact, its sole object is to secure to the manufacturing and farming interests that amount of protection which was nominally afforded by the tariff of 1824, but which has been defeated by the artifices of the foreign manufacturer and his agent. There is not a step in relation to either of these measures, taken by the Administration, or their friends, which does not advance the real prosperity of the country; yet, if the language of the Opposition were worthy of credit, there is not a step which does not partake of a retrograde character. It is fortunate for us that our Government is founded on reason; and that between the Administration and their opponents there is an intelligent tribunal, composed of the people themselves, by whom the decision will be made.

Progress of Temperance.—It is stated by a correspondent of the Boston Recorder and Telegraph, that such is the advancement of temperance in the town of Lee, that "where a barrel of rum was sold one year ago, there is not now a single gallon."

A Printer in Extremities.—The Mercer "Western Paper" says, "the Printer wants Grain, Pork, Tallow, Candles, Whiskey, Linen, Bessemer, Wood; and any thing else that he can eat."

[From the Boston Patriot.]

LETTER IV.

To the Right Honorable George Canning, First Lord of the Treasury, &c.

Sir: In my last Letter I promised a comparison of what really took place in the Senate, in the session of 1825-6, with your account of it. Before, however, I do this, I must notice the manner, alike ungracious and unfair, in which you introduce the subject. You do it in the following words:

"To one piece of evidence, which proves the perfect understanding in America, not only of the purport and provisions of the act of Parliament of 1825, but of the conditions which it would be requisite for the American Legislature to perform, in order to entitle the United States to the benefit of that act, the undersigned might have scrupled to refer, (as not being of the nature of a diplomatic document,) if Mr. Gallatin had not encouraged him to bring forward any document tending to throw light on the matter in dispute, by citing, in support of his own view of that matter, a private letter from Mr. Clay to a member of Congress."

What demon of contradiction could possess you thus to follow up your attempt to prove there was "a perfect understanding" on the part of the American Government of that which they formerly tell you they did not and could not understand, I will not presume to say. But I notice here, first, a specimen of your ancient passion for half-suppressed sarcasm, of which twenty years ago, you gave such examples, in your diplomatic correspondence with America, as were then ascribed to the petulance of an highly praised, clever young man.—That the fit should have returned upon you, at this time of life, is matter of wonder, and will lead to unfavorable conclusions as to our temper and feelings.

But what is it that you sneer at? It is Mr. Gallatin's reference to what you are pleased to call "a private letter of Mr. Clay to a member of Congress." Now, this "private letter" was written by the Secretary of State to Mr. Cambreleng, a member of Congress, expressly for the purpose of informing Mr. Cambreleng and his constituents, and the commercial public at large, through him, what was the understanding of the American Executive, in regard to the act of Parliament. This letter was, therefore, in its object, as purely official as any act which it is in the power of the Secretary of State to perform. At the time it was written, it was communicated to Mr. Vaughan, the British Minister, and "is understood" (says Mr. Clay, in his despatch to Mr. Gallatin of 11th November, 1826) "to have been transmitted by him to his government."

This letter you are pleased to call a private letter. Why?

Further, in instructing Mr. Gallatin, on the 11th November, 1826, as to the manner in which your letter of the 11th September should be answered, Mr. Clay transmitted a copy of this letter to be communicated to you. In pursuance of this instruction, it was communicated to you, by Mr. Gallatin.

And yet you make it a matter of sarcasm, that a letter thus written, and thus officially communicated to you, should be adduced by Mr. Gallatin, among other proofs of the understanding which the American Executive had of the act of Parliament of 1825.

You say contemptuously, that you "should have scrupled to refer" to the Baltimore Memorial, as being a document "not of a diplomatic nature," had not "Mr. Gallatin encouraged you to bring forward ANY document," by citing in support of his own view a private letter from Mr. Clay to a member of Congress.

I have shown that the letter, of which you make so unbecoming and insulting a use, was a letter written by Mr. Clay, Secretary of State; communicated to Mr. Vaughan at the time, and understood to have been by him sent home to his government; subsequently furnished officially to Mr. Gallatin, to be by him employed in negotiating with you, and actually sent by Mr. Gallatin to you, under those instructions.

This you call "a private letter of Mr. Clay," cited by Mr. Gallatin, in support of his own view.

I might dwell (but I forbear to do it) upon the sneering insinuation which

you here repeat from your letter of 11th November, that Mr. Gallatin, in his despatches, favours you with his own opinions, as well as those of his government, for which you say you "are greatly indebted to him."

What sort of a document could you have expected, to establish the understanding which the American Executive put on your act, if you do not think a letter of the Secretary of State a pertinent one for that purpose?

If a letter of the Secretary of State, communicated to the American Minister abroad, and by him, under instructions, furnished to you, is a "private letter," "a document not of a diplomatic character," what, I would humbly inquire, does constitute, in your judgment, a document of a diplomatic character?

And here I cannot but turn aside, for a moment, to remark on the curious fatality which attended your communication to Parliament, and to the world, of this your note of January 27th, in which you permit yourself to sneer at Mr. Gallatin's use of a "private letter."

Either on the day when you laid this correspondence on the Clerk's table in the house of commons, or certainly within a few days before or after, you fell into that singular altercation with a distinguished judicial officer, with whom, as the son of an American citizen, I may feel sympathy in his sharp contention that day with you, though I feel none with his cause or argument.

In the course of that debate, you quoted, in open Parliament, a letter written to you by Sir R. Gifford and Sir J. S. Copley, as law officers of the crown.

The Master of the Rolls (Sir J. S. Copley) is said to have accused you, in his place, of "a breach of official secrecy," in thus quoting in public, what he, it seems, chose to consider a document not intended for such a use. You turned upon him, and, in a tone which one of the most respectable London journals calls "decidedly hostile," said "you thought it most extraordinary, when you, as Secretary of State, had, on a question affecting the discharge of your public duty, required the opinion of the law officers of the crown, that any objection should be made to its production."

Most extraordinary indeed! and what is it when Mr. Clay, the American Secretary of State, to convince you of his understanding of a certain point, directs the American minister to communicate to you a letter originally written on that point by Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, and you throw it back on Mr. Gallatin, with a good-natured sneer, as "a private letter, not of a diplomatic nature."

I agree with you (as far as your *ex parte* representation can be trusted) in protesting against Sir John Copley's objection as very extraordinary. His affecting to regard his letter as a confidential one, gave you a precious advantage over him, and enabled you, with one bound, to spring to his throat, and drag him down to the dust.

It may be said, however, with plausibility, that the person who writes a letter is the best judge of the character in which he intends it to be received. The Master of the Rolls is a lawyer and a gentleman, although on the wrong side of the catholic question; and if he accuses you (as the reporter understood him to accuse you) of a breach of official secrecy in quoting his letter, perhaps on a mere point of official decorum and honor, however inferior his genius, his authority is as good as yours.

Be that as it may; in what an awkward predicament are not you placed; one day dragging from its "obscurity" (as you politely term it) a letter from one of your associates in the government, under the vehement protestations of its author, against the breach of official secrecy, and the next day triumphing in your own cleverness, in having "had the last word" with the American Minister, and having condemned, as a private letter of no diplomatic character, a note officially communicated to you from the American Secretary of State.

All this too for the purpose of "proving the perfect understanding," on the part of the American Government, of that which they repeatedly and earnestly assure you they did not understand, and which I will show you, before I have done with the subject, they could not have understood.

Twenty years, sir, and more, have

now elapsed, since your letters to Mr. Monroe, then Minister in London, gave to the American people a specimen of the feelings which you cherished, and the tone in which you then permitted yourself to indulge, toward America. In further communications with Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, and with Mr. Pinckney alone, your manner became positively insulting and contumelious. Certain of the sarcasms with which your diplomatic notes were then interspersed, left a sting in the American mind, not yet extracted. It rarely fails that they are repeated, whenever you are the theme of conversation. —But years had passed, your own career had been less promptly triumphant than you then probably expected. You had found yourself, by the force of circumstances, held in long and irksome subordination to an inferior mind, and the American people were willing to interpret some good-natured compliments, which you changed with Mr. Hughes at Liverpool, into an indication of a temper chastened by years and postponed success.

Your recent correspondence has wofully undeceived them, and they are recently brought to perceive, that in your maturest as in your earlier years, whenever a negotiation with America is on foot, you must needs dip your official pen in the gall of the anti-jacobin. You are an elegant scholar, and seem determined, in this respect, if not in some others, to observe the Horatian maxim, in your political character;

Qualis ab incepto processit et sibi constat.

Be pleased, nevertheless,
to accept, &c.
AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

* I allude here to the second paragraph in your letter of 11th November, in these words: "The undersigned feels himself greatly indebted to Mr. Gallatin for the full and frank exposition which that note contains of his own opinions and of those of his government, upon the whole matter of which the order in council relates."

This description of Mr. Gallatin's note is as groundless in fact as the insinuation is offensive and unstatesmanlike.

From the National Journal.

The "Combination."—Among the topics of abuse which the "Combination" have resorted to, for the purpose of exciting against Mr. Adams the indignation of his countrymen, is his declaration that he had the power to accept the invitation of the Southern Republics, to send Ministers to the Congress of Panama, which had been tendered to him during the recess of the Senate. An honorable Senator, it is believed, laid a resolution on the table of the Senate denouncing the assertion of his power as alarming, and solemnly protesting against it. How much, how sincerely, is it to be lamented, that great constitutional principles—the preservation of which is essential to the wholesome exercise of the powers of the General Government, and to the public interests—should be made to bend to the spirit of faction, and that questions arising out of them, should be decided rather by their bearing on conflicting parties, than on the infinitely more important consideration of what is really the true interpretation of the Constitution! What a source of well founded alarm for the existence of our Union, to all who look to that union as the rock of our political salvation!

Where will the effort conduct us, which we see every where making to deprive the Government of those essential powers which its founders thought indispensable to its duration? How rapidly are we hastening back to the Confederation—that rope of sand! Every demagogue commences his career by seeking to filch something from the General Government. It is a renewal of the old fable of a conspiracy of the Members against the Belly.

Mr. Giles cancels all his former political sins, by denying that the General Government has the power to protect the industry of the country, and secure us against the selfish policy of foreign governments, which exclude our products while they insist on sending us their own, though Washington, Jefferson, Madison, from the foundation of the government, have recommended that policy.

—Mr. Giles denounces the power of making post roads, though Jefferson and Madison have proclaimed that this power is essential, if not to the existence, at least to the best interests, of the Union. Mr. Giles himself *was* the warm and able advocate of this very power; the nation by a large majority sanctioned it, and act upon it for thirty years! yet *now*, to denounce it is the road of popularity! Mr. Giles has obtained his reward, and is made Governor of Virginia—while the English monarchist and the English monopolist, look upon the resolutions of this same Governor as indicating a rupture with the General Government!

These things are alluded to now, merely to show a settled purpose on the part of the "Combination" to make their way to power, if necessary, on the ruins of the constitution.

Of the same character with this new discovery of Mr. Giles, is the position

assumed by the "Combination," that the President, during the recess of the Senate, however urgent may be the necessity, has no right to institute a new mission, without the previous consent of that body. The necessity of this power must be obvious to all who reflect upon the great extent and importance of our republic, and frequent occurrence of unforeseen events in our intercourse with other nations. The want of such a power might lose us a favorable occasion of negotiating, to make peace, prevent war, or form connexions which the public safety and interests might require. The presumption therefore is, that the sages who framed our constitution could not have designed to deprive the Executive of so essential a privilege.

But let us see what has been the practice of the Government from its commencement, in times of tranquillity, and before the baneful spirit of faction looked at every thing with a jaundiced eye; for such times are more friendly to a just interpretation of the constitution, than periods of party rage and excitement. To ascertain what those who have gone before us thought of this question, let us go back to the time of our first President. Washington consulted Mr. Jefferson, when Secretary of State, as to the extent of his power on this very point. Jefferson's opinion was, not only that he had the power to institute missions, but that the power rested exclusively with the President; and that the Senate had no right to inquire into the propriety of the mission, but merely to pass on the fitness of the person nominated. Mr. Adams never dreamed of going thus far; nor indeed has the practice of the Government been in accordance with Mr. Jefferson's opinion. It is now understood to be settled, that the Senate have a right to inquire into the expediency or propriety of a mission, and if they disagree with the President, to reject it. Washington, in the mission, we believe of Mr. Murray, to Portugal, and of Paul Jones to treat with the Barbary Powers, asserted his right to institute a new mission without consulting the Senate. Jefferson in the same manner, without consulting the Senate, appointed Mr. Short as Minister to St. Petersburg. Fifty Consuls, at least, —and their appointments stand on the same footing with those of Ministers—have been appointed at different times by all the Presidents, during the recess of the Senate, without exciting the slightest animadversion.

It is a little singular, that among the staunchest advocates of this new doctrine were Messrs. White and Tazewell, both of whom held an Executive appointment, quite as objectionable as, if not more so than, those which Mr. Adams claimed the privilege to make, and against which those gentlemen have so loudly declaimed. The last treaty with Spain expressly stipulated, that commissioners should be appointed by and with the consent of the Senate—yet, without that consent, these gentlemen obtained and held their appointments from the President alone, from May until the meeting of the Senate in December following.

But there is one precedent so apposite to this case, and particularly in its attendant circumstances, that it cannot be omitted. During the last war with Great Britain, a prospect opened for its successful termination through the mediation of Russia—Mr. Madison, conforming to the reason, the necessity and the usage of the case, appointed Mr. Adams, Mr. Bayard, and Mr. Gallatin joint Plenipotentiaries, without waiting to consult the Senate. The appointments of the two former were confirmed, that of the latter was rejected on particular grounds not connected with the question. While these nominations were pending before the Senate, Governor Gore, a deadly opponent of the Administration, brought in a series of resolutions asserting the doctrine now set up, that the President had not the power to institute such a mission without the consent of the Senate. The fate of these resolutions was an indefinite postponement, the mover not even calling for the yeas and noes.

It is the same deadly hostility to the Administration that has revived this doctrine. The bad passions of men, in times of party excitement, prompt them to seek, reckless of their country's welfare, the abridgement of power, however essential or constitutional its exercise may be, if it be their misfortune to be excluded from its participation.

Let us hear no more from the "Combination" against Mr. Adams, for his declaration that it was competent for him to accept the Panama invitation. The people cannot be induced to believe that an act of Mr. Adams manifests a settled design against their liberties, or a disposition to assert new and dangerous powers, when he can plead in his justification the usage of the government from its very foundation, sanctioned by all his illustrious predecessors.

During its recent session, the legislature of Connecticut passed a law declaring that after the first day of July next, 100 lbs. shall constitute a cwt. and 2000 lbs. a ton. By the same law it is provided that brass weights of one, two, four, five, ten, twenty and fifty pounds, shall be procured by the state, and by each county and town, as standards of the avoirdupois weight.

Intelligence.

We have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter from an officer in the United States Navy.

[Balt. Chron.

Valparaiso, Feb. 12, 1827.

We are quite anxious to know the result of the race between the United States and the Brandywine, the former weighed anchor and stood out for sea under top-gallant sails, the latter keeping under topsails until the United States had passed ahead, and dropped her near a mile; before both ships got under full sail, they were distant about five miles, and it was the general impression of the gentlemen in the tops of the Vicennes, and the officers of the English squadron, that the Brandywine was coming up with her very rapidly; they were "hull down," however, in a very short time, and we have no assured grounds upon which to form a positive opinion. The United States has beaten every thing in this sea, and there can be no doubt of her heels. Our great anxiety is to know whether in the rage of modern ship building, we have improved upon the ancient model. It is with me a matter problematical, whether the ships of the old school, to wit: Constitution, President, United States, &c. are not the *ne plus ultra* of the art.

The English squadron, consisting of the 74 Cambridge, frigate Blanche, and sloops of war Jassure and Eclair, treated the United States upon sailing with great courtesy, manning their rigging and tops, and cheering her with hearty assurances of good wishes. The Cambridge saluted, which was returned by cheers from the United States, and gun for gun. The buzzes that burst from ship to ship, wrung in the welkin, and spread over the hills and through mountains in reverberated acclamations. How far does such courtesy go to wear out those prejudices so wholly unworthy of both nations, and to bind in the fraternal feelings of fellowship and philanthropy, two of the most important and independent governments upon earth? Surely, if they can forget in the great contest of magnanimity, we can forgive, in the mutual obligations of interest, consanguinity, and policy. If the United States is marching in the van of liberal principles in America, it should be recollected England has detached herself from the illiberal compact of modern despotism, and stands before Europe in her proper attitude, free in her civil, and independent and daring in her political government.

This day is a great festival throughout Chili, being the anniversary of the battle of Chacabuco, and the date of their independence. This day is our 4th of July in North America, and is hailed with all the enthusiasm of that illustrious era.

The vessels of the Chilean Navy are splendidly dressed out, in which ours and the English flags are seen conspicuous in the pageant. Salutes have been fired from the ships and batteries, in which we added twenty-one guns in honor of the day.

The Congresso Mexicano, Com. Porter's flag ship, is equipping, and I understand will sail for Vera Cruz in a short time.

Exports.—We have already noticed the export of home-made machinery for the manufacture of cloth in Prussia and Great Britain! In reference to this, the Baltimore Gazette says—Another singular fact has come to our knowledge.—Some of the celebrated carding making machines invented by Mr. Whittemore, of Cambridge, Mass. were sent to England and France, with most explicit directions about putting them up, with drawings, &c. No mechanic could be found in either country who could put them together, and they were obliged to send to Boston for a man to go out and put them up.

The Baltimore Chronicle further tells us, that Mr. Richardson, mill-wright of this city, is constructing the works for a steam flour-mill, to run 4 pair of stones, under orders from the government of the Netherlands.—Niles' Register.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 9.

An emigrant English family, consisting of the parents and eleven children, the eldest aged sixteen years, and the youngest 10 months, all in good health, and well clad, passed through Wall street yesterday morning, and attracted much attention. They landed from the ship Thomas Dickason, from Liverpool, and are to proceed to Ohio.

A vessel has been engaged at Boston, to carry a cargo of provisions from that place to Greece.

The New York Canals have in no respect diminished the value of their tribute to our wharves, notwithstanding the apprehensions about the Canada market. Sixty-seven boats arrived on Wednesday, along with other products, with more than 14,000 bushels of wheat and grain. Thirty-five boats cleared at the same time with merchandise, &c.

Great Speed.—A car loaded with coal got loose lately on the Mauch Chunk rail way, and went nine miles in ten minutes. Fortunately it encountered nothing in its course, and did no injury.

BOSTON, JUNE 7.—The great meeting of Grocers and Manufacturers of Wool in Massachusetts, was held this day in the Representatives Chamber of the Capitol. The room and galleries were crowded. His Excellency Gov. Lincoln, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Shaw of Lanesborough, Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Lewis Tappan, Mr. Abbot Lawrence, Mr. Edward Everett, Mr. H. G. Otis, Mr. Shepherd, and Mr. Jonas Brown. They contended for the necessity of supporting manufactures as beneficial to every interest of the whole union. It is principally by them that New England is able to pay for the numerous cargoes of flour, tobacco, rice, cotton and sugar, which she imports from the South, and the articles she imports from foreign countries. The tonnage of American vessels now engaged in the coasting trade, nearly equals the tonnage engaged in our foreign trade in the times of our commercial prosperity. The former is now about 700,000 tons. The latter was about 900,000.

The meeting was held on propositions from the Pennsylvania Society for promoting Domestic Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, and resolutions were passed concurring in the views of that Society, and Delegates to a National Convention to be held at Harrisburg, Pa. on June 20th. The opinions of the south were treated with deference, but a hope expressed of their conviction eventually, that a sustaining encouragement to American Manufactures was promotive of the interest of the Southern planter.

The meeting appointed Hon. Bazalier Taft, Jr. of Uxbridge, Joseph E. Sprague, of Salem; Col. James Shepherd, of Northampton; Abbot Lawrence, of Boston; Samuel D. Colt, of Pittsfield; Edward Everett, of Cambridge, and Jonas B. Brown, of Boston—Delegates to the Convention to be held at Harrisburg.

AMERICAN POLICY.

The Editor of the Boston Courier has seen a letter from one of the representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania to his friend in Boston, in which he says— "Our national policy has arrived at a most important and interesting crisis.—At the next session of Congress the policy of the country will be settled for at least some time to come. The contest is between British and American Agriculturists and Manufacturers, and the question is, which side we shall take.—Disguise it as you will, this is the true and only question, and on its decision depends the national prosperity on the one hand, or national ruin on the other. It will be a contest of the American against the Anti-American system—a contest for national independence and national improvement, against national dependence and national ruin. Our agriculture is without a market, and our manufactures languish and decline, while nothing is wanting to give life, activity and animation to the whole but the plastic touch of governmental patronage and protection. And shall it be withheld? This is the question. The battle in Congress will be strongly and warmly contested. Pennsylvania holds the scale, and, if she is true to herself, to her uniform principles and policy, as she most assuredly will be, we shall obtain a glorious triumph, by far more important to the nation, than even the memorable victory at New-Orleans."

STAUNTON, VA. JUNE 1.

How narrow is the rivulet which divides The flow'ry banks of life, from death's dark shore.

A most distressing circumstance occurred on Sunday evening last, at Mrs. McGuffin's above Greenville, in this county—the particulars of which have been furnished by a correspondent. As Mrs. McLaughlin, (the daughter of Mrs. McGuffin,) and two of her children—one boy near five years old, the other a girl aged about two years—were sitting under the shade of an oak, with her brother, Mr. Charles McGuffin, a small cloud came up, from which no rain was observed to fall, but which emitted a flash of lightning that struck the tree, killed the little boy, and severely shocked herself and brother. Mrs. M'L. and Mr. M'C. had not recovered on the succeeding morning.

An extraordinary surgical operation.—A tumour weighing upwards of eight pounds, larger in size than the human head, was extracted entire from the abdomen of a woman in London, on the 21st March, by Dr. Granville. Notwithstanding the extent of the incision, such was the facility with which the operation was conducted, that the quantity of blood lost did not exceed two ounces.

Mr. Rush, Secretary of the Treasury, has advertised that more than five millions of the Public Debt will be paid off on the first of July. Considering the times, the Treasury is in a highly flourishing condition. The National Debt is fast sinking, and will soon be paid off, if we keep on in the wise and prudent course we are now going.

An ex-editor of Philadelphia walked, a day or two since, into the office of an Editor in esse, and gave him a most terrible shaking. As the sufferer is an Alderman as well as an Editor, it would be well to ask whether the shaking was

meant for him Editorially or Aldermanically. If the latter, we have nothing to protest against; but if the shaking was meant to be inflicted on the Editorial character of the *shaker*, we feel called on to put a veto on all such violent agitations of our professional brethren. Noah.

Extraordinary Cow.—Yielding twenty pounds and a half of butter per week. Several depositions have been exhibited to us, authenticating the following facts:

That an improved Durham short horned Cow, in the possession of John Harn Powell, Esq. yielded, between Thursday morning the 24th of May, and Saturday evening following, that is, in three days, milk from which eight pounds and thirteen ounces of butter were obtained by the usual process, equal to 20½ pounds per week; that she then yielded, and continues to yield, 26 quarts of milk, ascertained by actual measurement, within twenty-four hours, and that she had no other food than slop of Indian meal, and clover and orchard grass. Some of her cream was converted into butter, before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, as an experiment. It was effected in three seconds, according to the report of R. Haines, Esq. as appears upon their minutes. George C. Lentner, Esq. Blockley, is the magistrate before whom the parties were examined, and the depositions taken in regard to the quantity of milk and butter produced.—Poulson's Advertiser.

A thrifty calf.—On the 15th of February last, from a Cow in this vicinity, a Bull Calf was produced, weighing at one day old 108 lbs. It was again weighed on the 15th inst. at three months old, and found to weigh 338 lbs. being an increase of 228 lbs. or more than 2½ lbs. a day. The Cow is of a large size, of our native breed—the Bull half Denton.

Concord N. H. Register.

Extract from a letter to a gentleman in Milton, dated

Franklin, Haywood County, May 21.

The village from which I write you, is situated on the western bank of the Tennessee river, about 15 miles from Georgia on the south, and about 50 from the Tennessee line on the north-west. It consists of a few log buildings with cabin roofs, and was laid off by the commissioners in 1820, as the seat of justice for the proposed new county. The river here is about 100 or 150 yards wide, of the purest and most limpid water I have ever seen, and runs over a rocky bed with a current of about five miles an hour. Franklin is surrounded on all sides by lofty, craggy mountains, rising gradually one above another: the majestic Blue Ridge stretching its innumerable pinnacles along to the south-east, give to the situation a beauty and grandeur far surpassing any thing that can be conceived. The country watered by the Tennessee in this State, is in most respects a delightful one. The land lying contiguous to the river and its tributary streams, the only part it is possible to cultivate, is of a good quality, though not first rate, having been in cultivation possibly for centuries by the Indians. In many places there is no appearance of a stump to be seen for miles. It was laid off by the state in small sections, from 50 to 300 acres, and is inhabited by a hardy, enterprising, and I may add, intelligent population, by whom all the necessities and even many of the luxuries of life are raised in great abundance, and of a superior quality. The range is excellent: the grass and rich herbage, even at this time of the year, being in many parts of the mountains two or three feet high.—It is a land flowing with milk. An ordinary cow will give four gallons in the day, and cattle require little or no feeding, except for a few months in the winter. I see fat horses, fat hogs, and fat cattle wherever I go. Sheep thrive remarkably well and produce very fine, nice wool: there being scarcely such a thing to be found as a cockle burr. I am inclined to think wool would in time become one of the staples of this country, were it not for wolves. The sheep are obliged to be penned every night close to the house, and even then this sly enemy often breaks over and commits great havoc in a few moments. The bear is very destructive to hogs, and are always sure to pounce on the fattest and best.—The bottom land produces wheat and oats tolerably well; rye, buck-wheat, potatoes, cabbage and pumpkins of a superior quality. Corn is produced in great abundance, though it does not grow large, owing to the climate; vegetation being, I think, four or five weeks later here than with you, and the thermometer being six or eight degrees colder. The mountains abound with bears, wolves, panthers, deer, turkeys, hedgehogs and rattlesnakes.—Milton Gazette.

Franking.—A Pennsylvania paper, the Bucks County Patriot, mentions that on opening the mail sometime since, the first package that rolled out was half a peck of potatoes, nicely done up and sent by a Post Master to his friend to dine upon, a little earlier in the season than usual.

Slender repast.—"Have you dined?" said a loungee to his friend. "I have, upon my honor," replied he. "Then," rejoined the first, "if you have dined upon your honor, I fear you have made a scanty meal."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

From the Gettysburg (Penn.) Sentinel.
Adams and Jackson.—During the last April Court, a few of the friends of the Administration assembled, and agreed to call a meeting of those in favor of the re-election of John Quincy Adams. They fixed on Tuesday, 22d of May instant, for such meeting, and gave notice accordingly. The friends of Andrew Jackson, having ascertained the day on which the Adams meeting was to be held, fixed the same day for their meeting. Confident of their strength, they were ambitious to array their forces on the same day, for the sake of comparison. They rode the townships, and used every exertion to bring out their forces. The day arrived; both parties assembled; & the Jacksonites did not amount to more than one third of the number of the friends of the Administration.

The Adams meeting was the most numerous political meeting ever held in this County, notwithstanding it rained nearly the whole day. If these things are any sign of the times, Pennsylvania will greatly disappoint the hopes of the Opposition.

Great Administration Meeting in Baltimore County.—We learn from several gentlemen who attended the Meeting on Saturday on the York Road, 14 miles from the city, that it was unusually numerous, and one of the most respectable ever held in the county—the aged and patriotic of the revolutionary stamp came in from all parts of the county, some riding 20, 30 and 40 miles, manifesting a determination to put down the present unprincipled Opposition to Government. The meeting was held at Cockey's Tavern, the same place where the Jackson men recently assembled, and the Adams men outnumbered them more than seven to one. The meeting was addressed by Col. Little, our Representative in Congress, in which he portrayed in its true colors the baneful effects of the conduct of the Opposition has upon our Government and Country, and assured his fellow citizens that he was entirely satisfied from personal knowledge, the Administration was pursuing a just and equitable course and had, as evinced by its measures, the true interest and glory of the Country at heart, and was thus entitled to the support and confidence of a free people. John Kelson, Esq. was called to the Chair, and James W. McCulloch, Esq. late Speaker of the House of Delegates, appointed Secretary, assisted by Dr. Marsh and Henry Carroll, Esq. Resolutions and an address were introduced by Henry V. Summerville, Esq. breathing a spirit worthy of the times, which were adopted with the greatest unanimity, and ordered to be published—and, among other proceedings, a full Delegation was appointed to the State Convention to be held in Baltimore city on the 23d of July next.

Balt. Patriot.

The Administration Meeting in Frederick, Md. is thus noticed in the Political Examiner:

"The meeting on Saturday last, exhibited a strength as to numbers and respectability, truly gratifying to the friends of the administration. We never witnessed any political meeting in Frederick so numerously attended by gentlemen from the country, some of whom had to come a distance of near forty miles. The court-house was crowded to excess, yet the whole proceedings were conducted with the utmost harmony. It gave us great pleasure to observe among the attendants many aged gentlemen, who seldom participate in the active scenes of political strife. It afforded a strong evidence of the deep interest they take in the issue of the approaching presidential contest, and a sure presage of success to the friends of the administration. The preamble and resolutions are couched in temperate language, and we are happy to state, that the whole proceedings were of the same character. When the meeting was organized, Henry R. Warfield, Esq. arose and went into an elaborate examination of the measures of the administration. During his address, (which has seldom been surpassed either in eloquence or argument,) he received the repeated plaudits of the audience. He occupied nearly two hours, and when he concluded there was a general burst of applause. Mr. John Hughes followed him with a few observations, and was succeeded by John H. McElfresh, Esq. whose address was chaste, classical, and impressive. It did him great honor, and was received by the audience with great applause."

Extract of a letter from one of the most intelligent and respectable citizens in Philadelphia, to his friend in Baltimore, dated June 9, 1827.

"The cause of the Administration goes on better and better every day in this state. Pennsylvania will certainly give her vote to Mr. Adams. The opposition of General Jackson's friends to the Tariff and Internal Improvement has ruined his cause in this state."

Balt. Patriot.

For a considerable part of the life of the late Mr. Phillips, of Massachusetts, his charities are estimated to have amounted to from \$8,000, to 11,000 a year.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1827.

A QUERY.—Mr. Bingham: As there appears to be some doubts in the minds of some of the voters in this part of the congressional district composed of the counties of Mecklenburg, Lincoln and Cabarrus, whether their late member, the Hon. H. W. CONNER, is in favor or against the present Administration, you will please publish this in your valuable Journal, in order that the people may be sure on what ground they stand—if the honorable gentleman will condescend to notice the hints of an humble

VOTER.

Concord, June 18, 1827.

In the address of the Jackson Convention of Maryland, this acknowledgment is made:—"The Press in Maryland, with a very limited exception, where it has taken a part, is decidedly opposed to us." We know not what inference others may draw from this fact; but for our own part, we want no better evidence of the strength of the administration in that state.

Mr. WEBSTER has been elected by the legislature of Massachusetts, Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March last, in the place of Mr. E. H. Mills, who declined a re-election in consequence of ill health.

The rejection of the Woollens Bill in the last Congress, by the casting vote of the Vice President, has excited an intense feeling in Pennsylvania, as well as in the other wool growing and manufacturing states. Mr. Calhoun's shifting course, his abandonment of political principles, of which he had for a long time been a prominent advocate, have sealed his fate as a public man—he can never hope to rise to a higher station than that which he now occupies. He has lost the confidence of his friends, those who were able, and who were willing, at the proper time, to elevate him to the highest office, and has thrown himself into the arms of his enemies—with them he must sink.

Lord Cochrane has been received in Greece with great enthusiasm. He doubtless has it in his power to render important service to that ill-fated country, if not to secure its independence; and our present impression is, that the Turks will find a foe in him more to be dreaded than any which they have yet encountered.

Counterfeit notes on the Bank of Newbern, of the denomination of \$10, have recently been detected in New-York. They are made payable at the Principal Bank at Newbern, (instead of Newbern) to S. Walkins.

The "editor of a neighboring newspaper" may be able to make an "infectious" disease "hereditary;" he may be an adept "in marvellous and astounding recitals" of pigs born ready "marked on the left ear, with a swallow fork and under scollop;"—but he can never be witty. 'Tis not thy vocation, Hal.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. JUNE 6.

Progress of Manufactures.—We a few days since saw, at the manufacturing establishment of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company, a spectacle which we would not have believed, had it been most solemnly sworn to.—It was the operation of singeing, one of the most extraordinary, yet simple operations we ever heard of.—The process is carried into execution to prepare a certain description of domestic fabrics for the calico stamping business, and is simply this:—Two or three pieces of cotton cloth are wound on a cylinder of wood, from which they are again taken, and run over the surface of a "red hot" iron cylinder, without injuring them in the least. The iron cylinder is placed on the top of a "fiery furnace," which is kept as hot as possible, and yet no damage is done to the cloth as it passes through the ordeal! This operation we are told is common in England.

A new paper is about to appear in Lancaster, Penn.; it will be friendly to the present administration—the general government.—Cyrus S. Jacobs, Esq. is to be the Editor.

Murder.—A murder was committed in Lenoir County, on the 28th ult. the particulars of which, as related to us, are as follows: On the evening of the 27th, a daughter of Ezekiel Creech, was carried

off and married to one Bender, contrary to the will of her father. Simon Rouse, a neighbour, was supposed by Creech to have been an accomplice in the elopement, and on their meeting the next day, a dispute ensued, which ended in the death of Rouse. The murder was perpetrated by Creech's discharging the contents of a loaded gun through the left breast of the deceased.—The Jury inquest gave a verdict of "Wilful Murder." Creech is yet at large.

Newbern Sentinel.

A Public Dinner is to be given to Mr. CLAY on his arrival at Pittsburg, Pa. on his way to the West. The Statesman says—"the preparations for his reception are worthy of him, and of the city by which they are making. Between four and five hundred citizens have already determined to give him a public dinner. As Pennsylvanians, we cannot but rejoice at this demonstration of respect for, and gratitude to one of the greatest benefactors of our State."

Adams Meeting in Virginia.—The friends of the present Administration in Patrick county, Virginia, held a meeting on the 17th ult. They express the following opinion which we have no doubt of the truth of:—"We confidently believe, that a fair development of public sentiment in this quarter of the Southern States, would evince that the present Administration is entitled to a popularity much exceeding the estimate now generally formed of its claims upon the southern support."

[From the New-Orleans Advocate.]

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Edward Livingston, dated New-York, April 20.

"Every thing goes on here as the warmest friend to Jackson could wish; unless some unaccountable and highly improbable change takes place, he will have the whole state of New-York, and of course will be elected."

On the above letter the Commercial Advertiser has the following remarks:

We regret to see a gentleman of Mr. Livingston's character and standing committing himself, or rather his judgment, in this way. There is no more chance of General Jackson's receiving the vote of New-York, than of his being called to preside over the Ottoman empire. Should the electors be chosen by districts, Gen. J. may by possibility receive six or eight votes—no more. But should they be chosen by a general ticket, as most assuredly they ought to be while Virginia and Pennsylvania concentrate their strength in this way, the whole vote will as certainly go for Mr. Adams as the election comes round. There is no mistake upon this point.

"We are informed upon what we deem very respectable authority, that most of the friends of Mr. Crawford in Maryland, have declared in favor of Jackson—and that the Administration are losing ground in that State."

Richmond Enquirer.

REMARK.

This will make the good People of Maryland laugh right out! The friends of Mr. Crawford in Maryland have always been very few in number. We do not stop to inquire to which side they incline, but there is not the least doubt a majority of them are on the side of the Administration. Our estimable fellow citizen, Luke Tiernan, was the Crawford elector in this District at the last election—he has manfully come forward in support of the Administration and presided at the great Administration meeting at the Exchange, and we personally know many who went with him there and joined in the proceedings. And since, both Crawford and Jackson men are found active among the friends of the Administration at the ward meetings. As to the assertion that "the Administration are losing ground in the State," it is all stuff, a mere far-farouche, as Mr. Randolph would say—every one the least acquainted with the "signs of the times," knows full well, there is a powerful accession of strength to the Administration throughout the State, particularly in the Baltimore district, and could the election take place to-morrow, the Administration would be signally triumphant. The Jackson military fever has given way—reason is taking the place of passion—and the people are determined not to oppose the Government "right or wrong." We caution the Enquirer not to calculate upon Maryland, if he does, he will "reckon without his host." It is shrewdly suspected by some who are familiar with Virginia politics, and who are natives of the State, that even the Enquirer will turn another somersault and desert Gen. Jackson before the day of trial! If this should be the case, the Enquirer will be in the majority for once and thus go with the State of Maryland.

Balt. Patriot.

A Retreat.—The Virginian, whose Tennessee letter asserts that Gen. Jackson himself charged the friends of Mr. Clay with offering him the Presidency, upon certain terms, has published an article in the Louisville Public Advertiser, declining for himself, and for General Jackson and his friends, any response, unless Mr. Clay shall over his own signature, give a positive denial. This is downright backing-out. If the offer was made, it does not follow that Mr. Clay was privy to it. Gen. Jackson knows from whom

he received his information. His informers know theirs. Thus the proposers of this intrigue can be ascertained. They cannot be ascertained by Mr. Clay's denials. Besides, can any man of sense suppose that Mr. Clay will enter into disputes with anonymous letter writers, by a publication over his own proper signature? The proposition is absurd, and must be restored to, to escape further explanation. If Gen. Jackson remains silent, the inference must be that he held the language imputed to him. If he snuffs it thus to rest, the inference must be that he has no respectable person to name.

Cincinnati Advertiser.

The following is a description of a barn built by the Shakers, in the town of Hancock, Massachusetts.

"The barn is built on ground inclining southwardly, in a perfect circle, and is 90 feet in diameter, or across it from side to side. The walls are stone, 25 feet in height, of suitable thickness, and laid in lime, or well pointed on each side.—Round the barn, on the inner side, are stables forming a circle, the manger within, and suitable places over it to throw the hay or feed down.—The stable and manger occupy about 12 feet, and are 8 feet high; the stables open to and from several different barn yards, in order to make as many and such divisions of their stock as they have thought proper. The covering of the stables forms the barn floor, which also extends round the barn. There is but one large door way for entrance with teams and loads; this is from the northern side, from an offset or causeway, eight feet above the base, and of course fourteen feet below the eaves. The cart or wagon that enters with a load, makes the whole circuit of the floor, and after unloading comes out at the same door; thus 8 or 10 teams can occupy the floor at one time in unloading and not hinder each other. Within this circle of the stables and barn floor, is an area or bay, as it is usually called, which is filled with hay, &c. and must be over sixty feet in diameter. This is pitched in and from any side or place most convenient or where wanted.—The roof comes to a point at the centre and sheds off the rain all around, something similar to an umbrella. It is supported from the inner circle of the barn floor. The roof boards are laid up and down, which by a traverse sawing of the log, were all brought to a point, and then shingled round in the usual mode."

Wl vs. Surgery.—Some wags of a neighboring town returning a few nights since from a convivial meeting, stole from a mercer's shop a sign-board, on which were inscribed the words "Funerals," furnished on the most reasonable terms, and affixed it immediately under the door plate of a surgeon who had recently met with several unfortunate "slips."

MARRIED.

In Chesterfield District, S. C. on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Uriah Powers, Dr. Abm. F. Alexander, of this county, to Miss Caroline E. daughter of the late Allen Chapman.

DIED.

In Rutherford county, N. C. on Monday, the 21st of May last, Mrs. AGNES ALEXANDER, aged 74 years and two months, widow and relief of Col. Elias Alexander, formerly of Mecklenburg county, leaving a large offspring, together with a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn her death. By the death of this most excellent matron, and industrious old lady, it may well be said, that one of the mothers of the Revolution has gone hence; for she was well acquainted with the toil, the danger and troubles of that event, which gave liberty to the American people.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Departed this life, on the 18th instant, Mrs. SARAH MEHAFFEY, in the 27th year of her age, (daughter of John Pratt) lately married to Joseph MehaFFEY. She has left a husband and many relatives and acquaintances to mourn her death; but not as survivors who mourn for departed friends without hope. She early professed her attachment to her Lord, and lived a consistent life. Friend, do likewise, for it may be, at an hour when you know not, "the Master may come and call for you."

[COMMUNICATED.]

Celebration.

THE Anniversary of the Fourth of July next, will be celebrated at the house of Capt. L. B. Lindsey, on the Catawba River near Turbitt's Ferry, Lincoln county, N. C. The Declaration of Independence will be read at 10 o'clock, A. M. An Oration will be delivered at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Spain. At 12 o'clock, 24 rounds of cartridges will be discharged from a Cannon; and at 2 o'clock, dinner will be served up.

June 14, 1827.

1w

To all whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT by virtue of an Order from the Court of Equity, for Mecklenburg county, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 27th day of August next, being the Monday of our next County Court, a certain lot known on the plot of said town by No. 181, on the south side of Tryon street, belonging to William Patterson and others, and decreed to be sold for their benefit. A credit will be given until the following Superior Court.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

6149

For Rent,

A NEW and convenient house, on the main street in the town of Charlotte. The above mentioned building is particularly adapted and calculated for the Mercantile Business, and from its central situation will be unquestionably among the best stands in the place.

For particulars, inquire of

JONATHAN HARRIS.

4139

Doctors

D. R. Dunlap & Abm. F. Alexander

HAVING associated in the practice of MEDICINE, respectfully tender their services to their friends and fellow-citizens, in the several departments of their profession.—The latter will be found at all times at the residence of Mrs. Jane H. Alexander, three miles east of Charlotte. No extra charge will be required for consultation.

3138

Education.

THE old Rocky River Academy is revived, and open for the reception of classical and scientific students. It is superintended by the subscriber, and taught immediately by his son, who has lately finished a regular collegiate course. Boarding can be had in respectable families at \$70 a year, including every appendage, candles excepted.

J. M. WILSON.

June 7th, 1827.—2136

DOCTORS

J. D. Boyd & S. B. Watson,

HAVING associated in the practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services, in the several departments of their profession, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country. They promise punctuality and faithfulness, in every application; and their charges will be made to correspond with the hardness of the times.

Charlotte, June 15, 1827.—35

Taken

FROM Mr. Dinkins' tavern, probably by mistake, a Cartridge Box and Belt, belonging to the subscriber, with his name on them. The person who may have them, will be so good as to return them to the subscriber, or leave them with Capt. Kendrick.

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.

June 14, 1827.—3137

Lost,

BY the subscriber, on Friday, the 9th inst. a calf-skin Pocket Book, either at Sugar Creek meeting-house, or on the road between there and Mr. Wm. B. Alexander's, containing two ten dollar bills, South-Carolina; one ten and a five of North-Carolina, and two small notes, amounting to \$4.50. Any person finding the same and leaving it at the office of the Catawba Journal, or restoring it to the owner, shall be thankfully rewarded.

JOHN ARCHER.

Mecklenburg, June 11, 1827.—4138

Nuisance.

THE Board of Commissioners for the town of Charlotte have passed the following Ordinance, of which all persons interested are hereby duly notified.

An Ordinance concerning Nuisances in the town of Charlotte.

Be it ordained, by the Board of Commissioners for the town of Charlotte, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, that every thing in said town calculated to injure the health of the village, shall be considered a Nuisance, viz:—filthy hog-pens, stagnated water in cellars, sewers, dirty stable yards, slop from kitchens, &c. And when any thing exists in said town, considered a nuisance, the person or persons on whose lot the same may be located, shall have notice from the Commissioners to remove said nuisance; and when any person or persons shall refuse or neglect to remove such nuisance within twenty-four hours after notice, such person or persons shall pay a fine of five dollars, for the use of said town, and a further fine of five dollars for every ten days said nuisance shall remain after notice.

Be it further ordained, that no person shall be permitted, during the summer months, to throw any dead carcass on any part of the town land, under a penalty or fine of five dollars. All dead carcasses must either be buried a sufficient depth in the ground to prevent being a nuisance, or be removed beyond the limits of the town land.

Be it further ordained, that if any animal shall die in town, or on the town land, the person or persons to whom the same may belong, shall have notice to remove the carcass immediately; and in case of refusal or neglect, shall pay a fine of two dollars.

All fines incurred under the foregoing Ordinance shall be collected and accounted for in the same manner as fines have been collected heretofore.

Notified and confirmed by the Board of Commissioners for the town of Charlotte, this 11th day of June, A. D. 1827: at the same time repeating all ordinances heretofore passed on the same subject.

By order of the Board,

WM. DAVIDSON, C. B. C.

Test, GREEN KENDRICK, Clerk.

2136

Pay up your Taxes for 1826.

ALL persons liable to pay a Town Tax for the year 1826, are requested to call on the subscriber and discharge the same without delay. Should any fail to pay the amount due from them, by the 10th day of July, warrants of distress will be immediately issued against them, without respect to persons.

GREEN KENDRICK, Town Treasurer.

Charlotte, June 14, 1827.—2136

Ten Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 30th ult. a black GIRL, (daughter of a woman well known by the name of "free Sukey") between 18 and 19 years of age, and took with her a child about 11 months old. She was bound to me by the County Court, at November Term, 1824, until the age of 21; and all persons are forbid harboring her, as the law will be positively enforced against any one so doing. Whoever will return her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

June 1, 1827.—2135

Poetry.

[The following humorous song was sung at an annual festival of the Suffolk (Boston) Bar, lately celebrated, at which was delivered a discourse by the Hon. Lemuel Shaw, on the "importance of the profession of Law under a free Representative government, and the duties and privileges of an American Lawyer."]

HISTORY OF THE LAW, &c.

Sure the law is a comical jade,
And we lawyers are comical fellows,
Who work night and day at our trade,
Far more than a smith at his bellows;
Tho' the Parties are both sure to lose,
The judges get never a thank d'ye see,
The attorneys come almost to blows,
And the end of it all is mere bankruptcy.

Sing *fee, fol, de rol,*
And *fee, fol, de rol,*
Ah! *fee, fol, de rol,*
Oh, *fee, fol, de rol.*

Courts and lawyers this problem advance,
What layman can read us the riddle?
The fewer are willing to dance,
The more are there longing to fiddle,
"All starving, yet crowded to death!"
Well, God knows their trade is a mystery.
Say no more, I have leisure—and breath—
And I'll read you a lawyer's brief history:
'Tis *fee, fol, de rol, &c.*

When old Dudley had matters in hand,
And 'twas crime to be seen with long hair on,
Not a lawyer could breathe in the land,
For the judges were Moses and Aaron.
The only Attorney then known
Found little to do, since the parson he
Bade them plead no man's cause but his own,
On pain of conviction for larceny:
With his *fee, fol, de rol, &c.*

Then idlers were put in the pound,
And witches, those old "rump-fed romions,"
If they could not or would not be drowned,
Were strung up by dozens, like onions;
'Twas high treason to drink of the grape,
They who guffied their friends stood on a black-
er list,
And the rogue found not guilty of rape
Was still to be fined as a baconist,
fee, fol, de rol, &c.

But "our folks" soon vowed that 'twouldn't
do.
Parties litigant must have a jury,
"Send us one honest lawyer, or two,
If there be such in *verum natura*."
Behold straight a miracle wrought,
(It made all the women hystericky.)
For the moment the lawyers took root,
Not a witch could be found in America,
For a *fee, fol, de rol, &c.*

By and by came the days of long robes,
With our Judges in scarlet and ermine,
And the barrister's big wigs and bobs;
Which looked wisest 'twere hard to determine.
Bench and Bar in those days were supreme;
Special pleading was up at its maximum;
Prerogative every man's theme,
And take fees where you can was an axiom.
Take *fee, fol, de rol, &c.*

Hard on came the times when men's souls
Were tried, 'cause they would not "keep 'asy,"
When the King thought his People were fools,
And the People swore George had gone crazy:
For the lawyers observed that the fees
Were all grabbed by his Majesty's officers,
And they warned him they'd blow up a breeze,
Or drink "tea without tax" and not coffee, sirs,
For their *fee, fol, de rol, &c.*

The King to this matter demurred;
To be non-prossed was 'neath his high station;
But the lawyers, as true as their word,
Stirred up all the ill blood in the nation;
The King *ei et arma* came on,
'Twas a trespass *de sua injuria*,
So we toppled him off of his throne
And placed Washington *rectus in curia*:
Without *fee, fol, de rol, &c.*

How lawyers have thrived ever since,
It needs not a ghost or a poet
To tell us—I see you all wince
And cry "pythee be quiet, I know it!"
That our number is not very small
Of attorneys all ready to trammel one,
You may learn from the rolls—or a call
For the bill of *exchange* drawn by Hamilton.
For his *fee, fol, de rol, &c.*

True it is we're a poor set of dogs;
Half our clients begrudge us their money,
While for them we get hoarse as bull frogs,
Making speeches of pure oil and honey:
Tho' of assets we stand in great need
To other half, men of honesty dubious,
Give us nought but the will for the deed,
And we find our estates are in *nubibus*,
With our *fee, fol, de rol, &c.*

Still the lawyers have not lost their case—
Quid pro quo is a consideration;
And 'tis they who the cabinet grace,
Who furnish a head to the nation,
Embassadors sent beyond seas,
Lots of new Presidential candidates,
And hundreds who make, without fees,
Everlasting Congressional grand debates,
About *fee, fol, de rol, &c.*

Besides, there's one day in the year
When we care not a fig for the rhino,
The day that has brought us all here
Where *veritas* mingles in *vino*:
So Attorneys and Counsellors, all
Ye case-hunters wherever resident,
The bumper stands waiting our call,
And here's to the best legal precedent.
For a *fee, fol, de rol, &c.*

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From Scenes in South Africa.

A Lion Hunt.—"We mustered by daylight; and as we were anxious, for the sake of the novelty, to have some of the Tambookies to accompany us, we promised to kill them plenty of bucks, and were not long in persuading thirty of them to follow us. In a short time we observed them leading out of the cattle kraal two milk oxen, with their horns bound round with thongs, which, to all appearance, one might fancy were intended for sacrifice, but on closer inspection we found they were their pack oxen, prepared to carry home such as we might kill for them." We made a singular appearance as we cantered along. Each Tambookie had a half starved dog; some of the best runners would keep close to us, but on occasionally looking back, the plain seemed covered with horsemen—whites and Hottentots, blacks and dogs.

"Our party was formed into two divisions, Mr. S. Mr. R. and ourselves, were to cross the plain about the centre, Diederik was our leader. The other party to skirt the base of the mountain about which grew a few tall mimosas, and to keep in an even line with us, about a half a mile distant.

"The mountain seemed to meet just before us, but, as we approached, we saw a pretty wide opening, through which we passed, when another valley or plain, of similar character, but of much greater extent, was presented to our view. Here all animated nature seemed collected, and to reign unmolested! The signal was, however, soon given—that man, the destroyer, was approaching, and all the various animals, with snorts and bounds, began to collect in bodies—gnos, harte-beasts, quaggas, spring bucks and roe-bucks. The gnou is the animal so well described by Barrow, the existence of which was but a very few years ago disputed. They run sluggishly at first, but all at once they spring out, whisk their long tails about, and, with their heads to the ground, defy their pursuers. Their dusky colour and bushy heads give them a strange appearance.

"Mr. S. had chased some of those animals in the direction of the mimosas, trenching on the ground which our comrades were to take; he was getting closer to his object, and was about to dismount a second time, when his eyes glanced on the long wished-for game—an enormous Lion! He was walking majestically slow; but when Mr. S. gave the tally-ho to us, he couched and seemed inclined to wait, but soon afterwards cantered off to the mimosas.

"In a few seconds we were all up—at least, our division. The first object was to prevent him from climbing the mountain; we therefore rode through the mimosas, about three hundred yards from where he had entered, and got between him and the heights. Diederik, Mulier and Mr. S., with their servants and lead horses, then rode round the little grove, whilst we were stationed where we first entered. The grove was hardly five hundred yards in length, and twenty in breadth; consequently, we could by this arrangement command the whole of it.

"True to our engagement, as well as heartily wishing their assistance, we waited for the other party. The other part of our division having rode round the grove, came up opposite to us, but at a distance, and as we saw them dismount, we did the same. Our situation was not very enviable; we had but one large gun; but Mr. Rennie, who carried it, was perfectly collected. We were talking to each other in a whisper, when Mr. Rennie very coolly said, "listen, the gentleman is grumbling." The sound was so very like distant thunder, that we doubted it; but at the same moment I caught a glimpse of the lion walking away, not a hundred and fifty yards from us, and he must have been previously still nearer to us than we had calculated. I gave the alarm, which was echoed to our friend, who in an instant mounted and rode up to the lower end, calling upon us to advance. We were moving down to gain a position on a little height, when a gun was fired, followed by four more. This convinced us our other divisions had joined.

"We thought there would have been an end to our sport before it had well begun; but on the contrary, the shots were fired not only to prevent him leaving the copse, but to prove their guns, for a miss fire is frequently of consequence. The last shot had the effect of turning him, and we now had a full view of him returning to the centre, whisking his tail about, and treading among the smaller bushes as if they had been grass, reminding us most forcibly

of the paintings we had seen of this majestic animal.

"We had hardly begun to tie our horses, when the Hottentots stationed on the hill cried out that the lion was running off at the lower end, where he had attempted to escape before. We were on horseback in a second, but the lion had got ahead; we had him, however, in full view, as there was nothing to intercept it. Off he scampered.—The Tambookies, who had just come up and mixed amongst us, could scarcely clear themselves of our horses; and their dogs howling and barking—we hallooing—the lion still in view, making for a small copse, about a mile distant—and the manner and variety of the antelopes on our left, scouring off in different directions, formed one of the most animated spectacles the annals of sporting could produce.

"Diederik and Mr. S. being on very spirited horses, were the foremost, and we wondered to see them pass on in a direction different from the copse where we had seen the lion take covert. Christian gave us the signal to dismount, when we were, as well as could be judged, about 200 yards from the copse.—He desired us to be quick in tying the horses, which was done as fast as they each came up. And now the die was cast, there was no retreating. We were on lower ground than the lion, with not a bush around us. Diederik and Mr. S. had now turned their horses, for, as we afterwards learned, they had been run off with in consequence of their bridles having broken. The plan was to advance in a body, leaving our horses with the Hottentots, who were to keep their backs toward the lion, fearing they should become unruly at the sight of him.

"All these preparations occupied but a few seconds, and were not completed, when we heard him growl, and imagined he was making off again; but no—as if to retrieve his character from suspicion of cowardice from his former flight, he made up his mind in turn to attack us. To the growl, succeeded a roar, and in the same instant we saw him bearing down upon us, his eye-balls glistening with rage. We were unprepared; his motion was so rapid, no one could take aim, and he furiously darted at one of our horses, whilst we were at their heads without a possibility of their preventing it. The poor horse sprang forward, and, with the force of the action, wheeled all the horses round with him. The lion likewise wheeled, but immediately couched, at less than ten yards from us. Our left flank thus became exposed, and on it fortunately stood C. Muller and Mr. Rennie. What an anxious moment! For a few seconds we saw the monster at this little distance, resolving, as it were, on whom he should first spring. Never did I long so ardently to hear the report of a gun. We looked at them aiming, and then at the lion. It was absolutely necessary to give a mortal blow, or the consequences might be fatal to some one of the party. A second seemed a minute. At length Christian fired; the under jaw of the lion dropped—blood gushed from his mouth, and he turned round with a view to escape—Mr. Rennie then shot him through the spine—and he fell.

"At this moment he looked grand beyond expression. Turning again towards us, he rose upon his fore-feet—his mouth bleeding, his eyes flashing vengeance. He attempted to spring at us, but his hind legs denied him assistance; he dragged them a little space, when Stephanus put a final period to his existence, by shooting him through the brain. He was a noble animal—measuring nearly 12 feet from the nose to the tip of the tail.

"Thus ended a scene which I have in vain endeavored to describe, and which I never can forget."

From the New-York Observer.

AMERICAN PROVINCIALISM.

Messrs. Editors:—Permit me through your paper to point out a few inaccuracies of speech which I have noticed while travelling through different parts of the Union. As I have been several years from the country, these peculiarities on return strike me with force. To a well educated foreigner they must be still more striking, and to some extent injurious to us; and ought, on this account, if no other, to be corrected.

Different sections of the country have, I see, different errors, either of grammar, pronunciation, or use of uncommon words.

In the Eastern States you hear the frequent use of *chores*, for little household services; a word which is as new to one of our Southern friends or to an Englishman, as if it were Persian or Chinese. The word *left* it, for *lift* or *weigh* it, is another word of theirs, which none but themselves understand. The

perpetual use of the word *guess*, and that too whether there is cause for guessing or not, all have heard of. The best educated class do not use this word out of its proper place; yet many who profess to be well educated, and all the common people, use it every hour in their lives.

The grammatical error of using *do* ought, and *had ought*, as "I did ought to go, and you had ought to have accompanied me," is also frequent. You hear it even from their schoolmasters, who are on their way to "York State" for the purpose of teaching grammar.

Grammatical errors, however, are not numerous among the Eastern people; theirs are more frequently of pronunciation. The antiquated pronunciations of *virtue*, *nature*, *education*, as if written *virtu*, *natur*, *educacion*—still obtains among the common people, and among many of the older clergy. A kind of mongrel pronunciation of these words is also heard from some—neither the old nor the common pronunciation, as *nate-ure*, *educacion*. This is abominable. They had better speak out *nature* boldly, like other folks, or else go back and say *nater*—no minding. You often hear the *u* sound of *o*, whole as if written *hull*, home as if written *hum*, children as if *childrun*. There are few even of their learned, that give *o* its full sound in those words. The word *been* is frequently pronounced *ben*, and *does*, *dooz*, instead of *dooz*. These are all faults, and should be corrected.

In the State of New-York many of these same faults are creeping in. The most marked peculiarities, however, which these people have, are those of Dutch origin. This is often noticed in the *w* sound of *v*. The lady speaks of her *visit*, the grocer of his *vinegar*, and the doctor of opening a *vein*. The *i* and *e* have frequently the *u* sound also, as *duut*, *comuth*, *shillun*, for *do it*, *cometh*, *shilling*. The best educated of the Dutch, however, do not commit this error.

In New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, you hear continually *juty*, *duel*, *chuesday*, *literucker*, for *duty*, *duel*, *Tuesday*, *literature*. Also *purshute* and *enshue*, for *pursuit* and *ensue*. This pronunciation is supposed by some to be truly Walkerian; but it overleaps his standard altogether, and is only literary dandyism.

Pronunciation in the Southern States, is in general more correct and elegant than in any other part of the Union.—They have, however, some grammatical errors, and some strange words. The use of the personal pronoun *them*, in place of *those*, is very common; as *them books*, *them horses*, &c. Among the laboring people you hear words of new sound and new signification: as *tote* for *carry*, and *plunder* for *baggage*. A landlord who saw me carrying a portmanteau said, "Sir, don't trouble your yourself, let me *tote* your *plunder* for you."

It is no matter of surprise, descended as our community is, from men of various tongues, that we should sometimes fail to speak with purity, the tongue of Johnson and Addison. As a people, however, I must insist that this tongue is here spoken with less provincialism, and on the whole with more purity, than on the island where those scholars resided. I do not say but that England has thousands who speak this tongue with perfection, and therefore cannot be surpassed; yet she has interior countries whose dialect is scarcely intelligible to a student of Oxford. This student would find no such difficulty in any part of the United States, not even in the most new and remote parts. Indeed he would hardly meet any thing between Maine and Georgia, so far out of the way as in the following mandate of a London Cockney to one of our country landlords: "Sir," said he, "come into the *ouse* and *eat* the *poker* of, and make us some *hegg slip*, so as they do in old Hengland."

But we have defects enough in our language, and I, as an American, would be grateful to any man who would hold them up to view until they are seen and removed. We have also some peculiarities in our manners and habits, which I may point out at another time, for the purpose of causing them to be removed from our growing and beautiful Republic.

VIATOR.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Until the manufacturers of iron, cotton, wool, and other articles, and the machine makers and mechanics, shall become a much more numerous class than they are, the farmers of the United States must lessen their crops of wheat and other grain, and reduce the amount of cattle fed by them, and increase their products of hemp, flax, &c. as well as turn their attention to new articles of agriculture, suited to the soil and climate

in which they are located, else their progress towards independence or comfort, the right of every man to possess, must be slow and uncertain indeed. It is probable now, that as a general principle, it may be assumed, that out of every million of dollars worth of articles manufactured in our country, the farmers receive five hundred thousand, because it is they who furnish the subsistence and materials; and in general the cost of them is equal to one half of the whole value produced by laboring mechanics and manufacturers. This we think is a reasonable calculation—and how great advantage does it show to the farmer! It is not mere speculation.—During last year, the *New-England States* received between 6 and 700,000 barrels of flour from the *middle States*, and other articles being added, perhaps a larger value of the agricultural products of them than their whole export to foreign places. But yet, and until we make further progress in manufactures, until we have more roads and canals to "conquer space," and make distant states near to each other, our *farmers* must find out, or adopt, new objects for profitable industry. They have these in hemp, flax, wool, silk, &c.—The *planters* too, will soon have to pursue a like course of conduct. At present the whole of their sugar, and one-fourth of their cotton is consumed at home, and the latter is increasing and will increase, but still, of cotton they have raised a great deal too much—and as the growers of wheat will be compelled to do, so will they. In Florida they may add coffee to their products, and the vine, and the olive, with the mulberry tree, &c. &c. will probably be cultivated extensively in the south, and with much advantage. All these will pass into the consumption of the *manufacturers* or increase the general commerce of the whole country, adding to the national wealth at every change, and continually extending the comforts of life to all classes of people.—*UNTIL* the sublime principles of our institutions shall be given up to gratify a wicked lust for power—*until* passion shall take the place of reason, and feeling eject discretion from the polls—*until* brutal force shall prevail over the law, and a man's opinion subject him to acts of violence on his person or character—*until* we shall have a legion of priests of some established church, fearing not God, but offering incense to the temporal powers that be—*until* the military shall be preferred to the civil power, and men whose trade is to bear arms become "conservators of the public peace," and the moral power which now supports the law, shall yield to the reason of the bayonet—and *when* these things shall happen, we may look for the fulfilment of Mr. Cambreleng's prophecies, and *not before*. We believe that there is enough good sense in the people of the United States to maintain our political institutions, to support worthy magistrates and to put down weak and wicked ones—and while thus conditioned, we shall avoid that grinding taxation which reduces the labouring classes in the land of our fathers to a subsistence on half a pint of oat meal per day, and compels them to labor twelve hours to obtain that for themselves and families—that *each* male may be enabled to pay to the king, or his priests, and for the support of the army that murders them, &c. the enormous sum of one hundred dollars a year. This is the cause of British distresses—this is the reason why millions of industrious and worthy people go every night supperless to bed.

We shall only take time just now to mention these highly important things. As the foreign market is so small, the home market must be increased. The people of the eastern, middle and western states, annually consume British manufactures to the value of about \$28,000,000—but Britain takes of their agricultural products less than \$200! the difference is made up by the commerce which other nations *permit* us to hold with them, or the profits on labor employed in navigation, &c. But the establishment of one smart manufacturing village in every ten miles square, even in the most densely populated part of the United States, will make a market for all the surplus products of the farmers within that extent of country, which British and other foreign policy cannot deprive them of. When this shall be the case, the crops will be made suitable to the demand; and the farmers in New-York, Missouri, Maine or Louisiana, will have a regularity in business which must insure them that degree of independent comfort which honest labor has an undoubted right to enjoy.

[Niles' Register.]

The greatest burden in the world is superstition, not only of ceremonies in the church, but of imaginary and scarecrow sins at home.